

2-28-1962

Kabul Times (February 28, 1962, vol. 1, no. 2)

Bakhtar News Agency

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Recommended Citation

Bakhtar News Agency, (February 28, 1962, v.1, no. 2, 1962)

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Yesterday's:—
Maximum: +13° C.
Minimum: - 2° C.
Today's forecast:
Sky mainly clear.
Sun sets today at: 5-47 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at: 6-24 a.m.

KABUL TIMES

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International Club;
Pamir Cinema; Opposite
Afghan Air Authority.

VOLUME I No. 2

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1962

PRICE AFG. 1

All-Out Effort To 'Annihilate' French Terrorists

DEBRE'S ORDER TO ALGIERS C.-IN-C.

PARIS, Feb. 28, (Reuter).—The French Prime Minister, M. Michel Debre, yesterday ordered the commander-in-chief in Algiers, General Charles Ailleret, to use all means at his disposal to "Annihilate the French terrorist commandos."

Mr. Jean Morin, chief Government representative in Algeria, flew to Paris to report on the position and attend a meeting with President De Gaulle, M. Debre and other cabinet Ministers.

With the Algerian Parliament meeting in Tripoli for the sixth day to consider the cease-fire terms, Paris officials remained on tenterhooks.

Unofficial reports say that Algerian nationalists have approved the terms agreed with France but with a number of secondary points left upon, further secret negotiations may become necessary. An Algerian nationalist spokesman denied the report that the draft agreement had been approved.

This would involve a change in Government plans. It had been hoped here that everything could be settled in a final official peace conference lasting only a few days and followed by an official cease-fire.

French terrorist activity in Algeria has taken an alarming proportions, with six killed and 19 wounded by dusk today following more than 100 deaths between Saturday and last night.

A leader of the Oas (Secret Army Organization) ex-Colonel Antoine Argoud, who has escaped from Spanish surveillance in Palma Canary islands, is believed to have reached Algeria.

Hunt for Argoud

A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman in Madrid said police were hunting for Argoud throughout Spanish territory. As the French exiles on Palma were not under arrest it was hard to control them, he said.

Argoud, sentenced to death in his absence by a Paris military court, was sent into forced residence in the Canaries by the authorities last October along with Pierre Lagailarde, Joseph Ortiz and ex-Colonel Charles Lacheroy.

Telephone calls between Paris and Algiers were yesterday subject to delays—up to six hours instead of the normal 30 minutes.

Supervallentine Plan

The population of Algiers gave a sigh of relief as they heard that "Operation Supervallentine" was succeeding the Algiers correspondent of Paris-Press cabled yesterday.

The Supervallentine plan provides for the massing of troops in the town to prevent clashes between Moslems and Europeans.

The authorities in Paris believe that it will prevent seditionists making any spectacular move such as seizing the radio, Government buildings, railway stations, docks, aerodromes, barracks or police

Congress Lead In Indian Election Poll

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Mr. Nehru's ruling Congress Party took a commanding lead yesterday in election returns for both the National Parliament and State assemblies.

With returns pouring in from last week's election, the Congress Party seemed headed for a thumping majority in the Lower House of Parliament. It apparently will control the legislatures of all 13 States in which polling was held.

In a crucial test of his political future, Mr. Nehru's controversial Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, appeared headed for a landslide win in seeking reelection to his North Bombay seat in Parliament against an independent, Acharya Kripalani.

Mr. Menon led Mr. Kripalani by over 70,000 votes. Latest reports said Menon had polled 146,213 and Mr. Kripalani 70,729 votes.

The latest party position is: Parliament: Congress Party 97; Communists 14; Independents and regional parties 19; Swatantra 1; Akali Dal 3; D.M.K. 7; Ganatantra Parishad and independents 8; Praja Socialist 2; Jan Sangh 2.

State Assembly seats: Congress 1,269; Communist 100; Swatantra 102; Praja Socialists 71; D.M.K. 49; Jana Sangh 102; Socialists 31.

Most internationally-known Congress figures held comfortable leads. Two of Mr. Nehru's Cabinet Ministers, The Steel Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh and the Communications Minister, Mr. P. Subbroyan—already have been declared elected. The Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, had a comfortable lead over his rival.

stations.

Meanwhile, a reserve Air Force squadron has been disbanded and its aircraft returned to France following the attack by two of its airmen on the eastern Moroccan town of Oudja on February 18, usually reliable sources said in Oran last night.

Five people were killed and 40 injured during the attack on the town, which the French claim is a base for the Algerian nationalists.

The plane's crew, a flight lieutenant and a sergeant, disappeared after flying back to western Algeria.



Mr. G. M. Suleiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Centre) and Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Director-General of Political Affairs (Right) welcoming Mr. Chester Bowles, Special Adviser to President Kennedy, on arrival at the Kabul airport on Tuesday.

Chester Bowles In Kabul

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Chester Bowles, Special Advisor to President Kennedy, arrived by air in Kabul yesterday afternoon, 27, 1962.

He was received at the airport by Mr. G. M. Suleiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Director-General of Political Affairs, Mr. Amin Etemadi, the Deputy Chief of Protocol of the Afghan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the Charge d'Affaires and certain officials of the United States Embassy in Kabul.

During his stay in Kabul, Mr. Bowles will meet certain Afghan personalities. He has arrived in Afghanistan in the course of a tour of Asian and African countries.

Hammarskjöld's Death Caused By Accident: U.N. Inquiry Conclusion

GENEVA, Feb. 28, (DPA).—The Death of the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, near Ndola in Northern Rhodesia was caused by an accident.

This is the result of the examination held by a United Nations Commission of inquiry which ended its work yesterday.

A detailed report on Mr. Hammarskjöld's death will be submitted to the United Nations in about ten days.

Experts were of the opinion that the plane was not shot down and that there was no evidence that the plane might have been damaged by an act of sabotage.

The plane might have crashed owing to the planes altimeter being faulty or the planes pilot having misread the altimeter's indication while trying to land at Ndola airport.

According to a Reuter report the Swedish Government in its submissions to the United Nations Commission criticized the Rhodesian Air Force for not doing more to speed up the search of his aircraft after it had been reported missing near Ndola.

The statement, prepared by Mr. E. H. Trevor Thompson, a

Opposition To Pakistan Military Regime Is Cause For Recent Arrests

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Newspapers published in Lahore and Rawalpindi have made it clear in their latest issues that the recent arrests in Sind and the Punjab were made owing to the opposition of the people to the Military Government of Pakistan.

The arrests are still continuing.

The newspapers further say that people from all walks of life in Pakhtunistan are opposed to the forceful inclusion of occupied Pakhtunistan in the administrative unit of West Pakistan. They are trying to exclude their land from the administrative enclave. The newspapers have made it evident that in both wings of Pakistan there are forces at work whose aims are to separate the people and the territory from Pakistan. Recently this movement has gathered momentum.

Clashes Again In Angola

LISBON, Feb. 28 (DPA).—The Angolan nationalists have again taken the offensive and have clashed with Portuguese troops guarding Northern Angola's frontier with the Congo, it was learnt here yesterday.

The Portuguese, Lusitania news agency reported that Angolan nationalists attacked the fortified hamlet of Nogui in Northern Angola and succeeded in cutting off the road connections with Mapal.

At Buena and Aldeia Vicosa Portuguese troops repelled nationalist attacks.

Fighting is going on near Uige and along the Onzo river, the news agency added. Road controls between Luanda and Northern Angola were reimposed following the new nationalist activities.

FRENCH T.C.A. ADVISER

MEETS RASOOL

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Dr. Francis Pett, Adviser to the French Scientific and Technical Co-operation Administration, arrived in Kabul yesterday.

He was received at the airport by Professor Sayed Abdul Kadir Baha, Educational Director of the College of Medicine, and other officials. Dr. Francis Pett met Dr. Abdul Qayum Rasool, Dean of the Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacology yesterday morning. They discussed matters relating to co-operation between the colleges of the universities of Kabul and Paris.

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KABUL TIMES

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT:

Stress on Power in the Plan

By M. S. FERHANG.

THE PRESS AND

RADIO

AT A GLANCE

Newspapers

The Afghan press yesterday highlighted the statement made by the Soviet Chief Delegate at the United Nations, Mr. Zorin saying that his country was prepared to cooperate with the United States and the World Body in the field of space research.

Other international news which received front page attention included British Prime Minister's reply note to Mr. Khrushchev's latest proposal on disarmament conference and the speculations that an Algerian cease-fire agreement might be signed by the end of Ramadan.

Commenting on the recent agreement signed between the Afghan Fruit Export Company and the Indamar Company in Afghanistan for the purchase of fruit processing machines, the Daily Anis of yesterday welcomes this step taken as an endeavour to expand foreign markets for the export of Afghan fruit, comprising almost fifty per cent of the country's total export. The editor explains that the machines have been purchased for the newly established 'Fruit Processing Company', which is operating with a capital of over seventeen million Afghanis. This Company is a joint concern of the Fruit Export Company and the Indamar Company.

The Daily Heywad of yesterday apart from carrying international and home news of topical interest, published detailed news about the Pakhtunistani nationalist activities against the colonialistic Government of Pakistan. The paper carries an article entitled, 'It is time for a general uprising against the martial law regime in Pakistan'. After referring to the general trend of political developments throughout Pakistan, including the recent demonstrations of the Dacca University students, the paper draws the conclusion, on the basis of historic facts, that in the areas affected, clearly show the smouldering fires in Pakistan and also in Occupied Pakhtunistani will soon burst into flames, the kindling of which will be beyond the power of the military regime in Pakistan.

Radio

Development plans need modern and well-organized transportation more than anything else because economic development in particular is impossible with well-regulated and rapid means of transportation.

It was the realisation of this truth which compelled the Government of Afghanistan to give top priority to the extension, repair and renovation of roads and highways throughout the country. We now see that work on the Kabul-Kandahar, Herat-Kandahar and Salang Pass highways continues with great vigour and determination. The completion of these important arteries will exert deep influence upon the life of the people of Afghanistan; these effects can be analysed as follows:

First: Because these great highways connect the larger cities in Afghanistan with the borders, therefore they will lead to a speed and increased transit of exports and imports from and into the country; this means that Afghanistan's international commerce will flourish.

Secondly: These highways will facilitate the rapid transportation of essential commodities and goods from one point to another within the country; in other words, the various parts of Afghanistan will be enabled to meet

Continued on Page 4

Published by
BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY
Editor-in-Chief
Sabahuddin Kushkaki

Editor

S. Khalil

Address:

Jey-Sheer, 3,

Kabul, Afghanistan.

Telegraphic Address:

'TIMES, KABUL'

Telephone:

21494

Subscription Rates:

AFGHANISTAN

Yearly Afs. 250

Half Yearly Afs. 150

Quarterly Afs. 80

FOREIGN

Yearly \$ 15

Half yearly \$ 8

Quarterly \$ 5

KABUL TIMES

FEBRUARY 28, 1962

AFGHAN-SOVIET

FRIENDSHIP

Today Afghanistan and the Soviet Union are celebrating the forty-first anniversary of the treaty of friendship between the two countries.

The treaty was signed at a time when Afghanistan had regained her independence and the Soviet Union was the first to recognise it.

What has developed during these last 41 years in the field of co-operation and strengthening of cultural, economic and political ties between the two neighbouring countries with different social and political systems is a clear and vivid demonstration of peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and friendship which can serve as a useful example to the rest of the world.

The treaty which was signed in 1921 between the two countries is based on the principles of equality and non-interference.

Today while the two countries are celebrating the anniversary of the signing of this treaty, one can look back to the years during which there has been a growing development in various fields of life between the two countries and specially in the past few years, when Afghanistan has gone through its First Five Year Plan. The economic, technical and cultural co-operation between the two countries has developed considerably which we hope will further advance with time.

Last year the Soviet Union offered to co-operate with Afghanistan in its Second Five Year Development Plan, which gave us a feeling of joy.

The forty-first anniversary of friendship between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union is a symbol of growing Afghan-Soviet friendship. We are sure this trend, based on the policy of mutual respect, will develop in the future.

The period of the first Five Year Plan (September, 1956-September, 1961) witnessed a rapid increase in industrial production in Afghanistan.

The total value of production in the organized industries (excluding cottage industries and handicrafts) increased from 310 million Afghanis in the last year before the plan to 835 million in the fifth year of the plan, an increase of 125 per cent in five years or an average of 25 per cent per year.

The highest rate of increase was obtained in the production of electricity, which is considered a key factor in the future development of the country. While the installed capacity of power plants increased by 180 per cent during the plan period the production of electricity in the same period increased by 350 per cent. The larger increase of production in relation to the new capacity created during the same period, was due on the one hand to the greater demand in the country for electric energy and on the other hand, to the more rational utilisation of the existing capacities.

Rapid Increase
Other branches of industrial

production have also shown a

rapid increase; although not at

the same rate as electricity. Pro-

duction of cotton textiles, which

is by far the largest industry in

the country, increased during the

plan period at about 60 per cent.

This was coupled by a consider-

able improvement in the quality

of goods produced, as a result of

which the total value of produc-

tion, increased by 133 per cent

during the same period. The pro-

duction of woollen goods increas-

ed by 15 per cent while the in-

crease in the value of production

of the food industries reached 34

per cent.

New industries established for

the first time, in the country, dur-

ing the Plan include such import-

ant ones as cement, edible oil, Pro-

celain rayon goods etc. Pro-

duction in these accounts for a

large part of the total increase in

the industrial capacity of the

country and saves a large amount

of foreign exchange which may

be used more profitably for other

development projects.

The Difference

The difference between the rate

of increase in the different sectors

PAKHTUNISTAN ISSUE-II

THE DISTURBED PERIOD AND AFTER

The advent of British colonialism in India, and the imperialistic rivalries of the West, created unfortunate developments in Afghanistan, and Ranjit Singh, who was entrusted by the Afghan King to administer Afghan possessions beyond the border of Afghanistan across the Indus, took advantage of the political situation and declared himself King of Punjab. He was abetted by the British in spreading his influence in the Afghan provinces west of the river. Thus encouraged, he ventured to attack Peshawar and the Pakhtun Nation's bitter struggle for freedom started.

The Sikhs were unable to establish any vestige of security in the area. The struggle of the people of Pakhtunistani against the invaders was continuous to the last, and the period was marked by a state of war from the beginning to the end.

After the elimination of Sikh power in the Punjab, the British began to spread their influence in the Indus regions, and the people of Pakhtunistani came face to face for the first time with British imperialism.

British historians have called this the "disturbed period," a period which continued until the end of the British rule in India, and still continues under the new set-up.

After the first Anglo-Afghan War, conflagration in Pashtunistan against British occupation continued to defend their rights in diplomatic struggle.

In 1894 the British demanded a demarcation of the frontier and assigned Sir Mortimer Durand to do the job and negotiate with the Amir.

In his autobiography, Amir Abdul Rahman Khan, the then ruler of Afghanistan writes that all his arguments against this unjust and unwarranted demand, and his explanation of the imminent danger arising from the resentment and indignation of Afghans on both sides of the proposed line, were rejected unilaterally by the British Government.

(To be concluded)

backed by the threats of arms and political and economic blockades. At the same time, the Amir records, that Czarist Russia who had their eyes on Roshan and Sheghnan were exerting pressure on him.

Durand's Pessimism

The negotiations between the Amir and Mortimer Durand were conducted in private and no detailed accounts have ever been made public. Sir Percy Sykes, in his biography of Mortimer Durand, records Durand's pessimism about the Line and admits the fact that the people of Afghanistan, as well as the people of Pashtunistani, directly affected, were hostile to the British claims.

This is a clear indication of the political atmosphere of the time and proves the importance of the notes left by Amir Abdul-Rahman on this issue.

The Durand Line

Anyway, a Commission was appointed by the British to define the boundary of Afghanistan, which later came to be known as the Durand Line. This line was drawn with the sole intention of limiting the area under the direct jurisdiction of Kabul; it did not in any way make the severed region a part of the British Empire.

Several British historians have given a clear indication of this successful fact.

The new boundary line was not based upon any sound topographical data, and it does not conform with any geographic or ethnic considerations. The British writer Holditch is of the opinion that the non-inclusion of a technical mission in the boundary commission was intentional. This explains the character of the ruthless expansionist policy of the time.

Regarding the position of the Amir, Holditch says that the treaty was signed under duress, and that the Amir reserved the right of disputing it in detail.

Another British writer, G. B. Scott, records that the Amir, in

his protests to the Viceroy of India, warned Lord Landsdowne of the difficulty involved in the subjugation and rule of the Afghan tribes, and advised him to leave them under his jurisdiction, because he alone would be acceptable to them as a national rulers of their own race.

The views of the people of Pashtunistani themselves and the repercussions of this "agreement" in the areas affected, clearly show how British political expectations were frustrated, and how much disappointed they felt in their ambition when they faced the war of freedom from the people of Pashtunistani, who in the defence of their liberty and national entity have been referred to as "semisavages".

Whatever the circumstances, the people of Pakhtunistani remained unflinchingly loyal to their concepts of freedom, and whenever attempts were made to draw them closer into the British orbit or influence it was met with definite opposition.

British attempts to break the indomitable spirit of the people of Pakhtunistani and to wean them from their unserving devotion to national freedom were far from successful.

In seventy years of British occupation, up to the thirties of this century, more than 25 full scale military expeditions were launched against the people of Pakhtunistani; Seventeen such wars were fought in Waziristan along with incalculable damage and loss of life to both sides. In one of these co-called "punitive expeditions", an army of forty thousand men fully equipped with the latest machines of war, including armoured units, and

aided by the British Royal Air Force, was engaged for two years of the hostilities, no decisive gain was reported by the authorities, words, the various parts of Afghanistan will be enabled to meet

hemmed at the starting point.



EXTERNAL SERVICES

WEDNESDAY

3-30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time=11 GHT on 31 and 41 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave.

News 3-30-3-37; Music 3-37-3-40; Commentary 3-40-3-43; Article on Men who made history 3-46-3-50; Music 3-50-4-00.

Urdu Programme:

8 to 8-30 p.m. A.S.T. at 63 and 75 Metre Bands in the Short Wave and 454.5 Metres in the Medium Wave.

Second English Programme:

8-30-9-00 p.m. A.S.T. on the same frequencies as the Urdu Programme. News 8-30-8-37; Music 8-37-8-40; Commentary 8-40-8-43; Music 8-43-8-46; Article on "Afghanistan Today" 8-46-8-49; Music 8-49-9-00.

French Programme:

11-00 to 11-30 p.m. A.S.T. in 31 Metre Band.

Music, commentary and articles in Urdu, Russian, Arabic and French programmes could be heard at the same intervals as for the English Programme of 8-30 p.m.



ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:

Kandahar-Kabul: Dep. 14-30 Arr. 16-30.
Herat-Kabul: Dep. 12-10 Arr. 16-30.

DEPARTURES:

Kabul-Kandahar: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 9-30.
Kabul-Herat: Dep. 7-30 Arr. 11-50.



Fire Brigade ... 20121-20122.
Police ... 20607-21122.
Traffic ... 20159-24041.
Airport ... 22318.
Ariana Booking Office: 24731.



WEDNESDAY

Humayoun: Phone No. ... 20524.
Pasarlai: Phone No. ... 22819.
Haider: Phone No. ... 22954.
Sana: Phone No. ... 20539.
Sardar Mohammad Hashim Khan: Phone No. ... 22860.



The Kisi Kala Port on the Amu river is one of the important ports on the Afghan-Soviet border. It is one of the main links in the promotion of trade between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union.

AFGHANISTAN'S FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

Side by side with the developments in the fields of agriculture, road building and industry appreciable progress has also been achieved in the field of Afghan foreign trade.

It must be stated that agricultural products form the major portion of Afghan export commodities and the major items of import consist of machines and industrial products. This trend is a peculiarity of the developing countries. Since foreign trade is the main source of earning foreign currency, therefore it plays an important role in strengthening the country's economic structure. The recent developments in the field of banking are the direct result of the ever-increasing progress in foreign trade.

During the past four years Afghan foreign trade has increased 100 per cent compared to the previous four years. The Economic Magazine published by the Chambers of Commerce shows 212 per cent increase in the volume of trade during 1958 as compared to

that of 1951. The magazine explains that this increase is not due to the increase in prices but to the quantity of exports. The volume of exports has increased on the one hand and the number of export commodities on the other. The export of sheep casings during the period has increased by nearly four and a half per cent.

The constantly increasing volume of imports is due to the plans launched for the advancement of Afghan economy in 1957. The main markets for the Afghan export commodities in the former years were the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1958 the countries importing Afghan goods stood in the following order:

India 23 per cent, the Soviet Union 21 per cent, the Federal Republic of Germany 6 per cent and Czechoslovakia 3 per cent. The change that has taken

The new markets for our export commodities now also include, Austria, Lebanon, Singapore, Switzerland and Holland. The export of Afghan casings to Switzerland has risen from one hundred thousand Afghanis in 1951 to seven million Afghanis in 1961. During the same period the export of casings to Holland has risen from 100,000 Afghanis to four million Afghanis. The export of medicinal herbs to Switzerland during 1959 amounted to nearly 14 million Afghanis.

The export of Afghan goods in certain major markets is of a special nature, meaning each country's import consists of one main item. For instance, Karakul pelts are mainly exported to the United States and Britain, fresh and dried fruit to India

CHINESE FOLK TOYS

Chinese folk toys have an exceptionally long tradition, as evidenced by the representations



found in stone carvings of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.). Again in the painting 'Travelling Pedlar of the Sung Dynasty (960-1279)' you will see several hundred of these charming playthings.

They are made in almost every province throughout China. In the cities, handicraftsmen will sometimes specialize in making one or another toy, while in the countryside toy-making is a sideline occupation.

They are full of life and come in a wide range of materials and designs. Although they sometimes display fantastic and exaggerated shapes, they are essentially representational studies of every figures, birds and animals. The bright, fresh colours and lively, national character of these toys makes a strong appeal to children of all ages.

Because these toys have great educational value in forming the tastes and character of the child, designers and educational workers have paid great attention over the last few years to their making, with the result that new designs are constantly appearing. Although the shops of today display newer and grander toys of more modern style, these quaint little traditional playthings continue to hold a firm place in the hearts of the children.

MOVE WITH THE TIMES

Read

KABUL TIMES

PHONE: 21494

I.C.A. Agricultural Chief Leaves Kabul

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Louis, chief of the Agricultural Department of the United States International Co-operation Administration in Afghanistan, left for his country yesterday after completing his term of office in Afghanistan.

He was seen off at the airport by Mr. Kishawarz, chief of the of Animal Husbandry Department in the Ministry of Agriculture and certain members of the I.C.A. Mission in Kabul.

In a farewell speech Mr. Kishawarz expressed appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Louis during his three years stay in Afghanistan.



Mr. G. M. Suleiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, shaking hands with Mr. Petar Ivkovic, the Yugoslav Ambassador in Kabul, after exchanging the ratification instruments of the Afghan-Yugoslav cultural agreement in Kabul on Tuesday.

London Cinema Ablaze

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Reuter).—A London cinema which advertised "set yourself alight and meet the great Ella" burned to the ground yesterday.

Only a few minutes before, about 1,500 school children had left the cinema after the end of a show. Only the staff were in the building when the fire broke out.

The manager of the cinema, where the American singing star, Ella Fitzgerald, was to have appeared on Sunday, said that if the fire had broken out "a few minutes earlier we would have had a national tragedy on our hands."

60 MINERS KILLED IN EXPLOSION

BELGRADE, Feb. 28 (UPI).—An explosion deep in a Bosnian coal mine yesterday killed nearly 60 of 177 miners caught underground, the official news agency Tanjug reported.

Rescue workers said at least 54 miners were killed, including two still trapped but believed dead. A total of 123 workers were underground at the time of the explosion, Tanjug said. Eleven of these were admitted to hospital with injuries, it added.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Reuter).—Mr. Harold Macmillan, the British Prime Minister, made it clear in the House of Commons yesterday that he was against inviting Sir Roy Welensky, Prime Minister of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, to London at the present time.

AFGHAN TRADE

Continued from Page 3

etc. Cotton and wool constitute the main export items to the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. The main sources of import to Afghanistan during the past few years have been India, Japan, the United States, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. India being the main supplier of clothes, Japan of tea, rubber goods, textile and chinaware. The main exporters of cars and other vehicles to Afghanistan are the United States and the Soviet Union. The major suppliers of machinery to Afghanistan are Japan, Czechoslovakia, Germany and the Soviet Union. Almost half of the rubberware consumption of Afghanistan is being provided by the United States. Japan and Britain each supply 14 per cent of this need.

U.S. AID PROGRAMME

NOT AFFECTED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—A State Department spokesman said yesterday that the United States military and economic aid programme to South Viet Nam would not be affected by the attack on the Presidential Palace by dissident South Viet Nam aircraft pilots.

The Press officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said in response to questions: "there is no intention that I am aware of any change in our policy with respect to assistance to the Government of President Diem." The spokesman said that the U.S. Ambassador to Saigon called on President Diem shortly after the attack to "convey our concern." He had not yet made a full report to the Department on the incident.

Three Killed In Saigon Palace Attack

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Three persons were killed and about 20 wounded in Tuesday's attack on the South Viet Nam Presidential Palace, the Viet Nam Press said yesterday.

Viet Nam Press quoted Mr. Vu Tien Huan, Prefect of Saigon, as saying these casualties occurred among the "civil population."

Among the injured was Madame Ngo Dinh Nhu, sister-in-law of President Ngo Diem, and one of her maids was among the killed.

Mr. Huan said about 10 people were wounded defending the Presidential Palace.

The Viet Nam Press, considered the official Government news agency, confirmed earlier UPI reports which quoted a Viet Nam Army officer. The officer said that three persons were killed and 20 wounded in the early morning incident.

Mr. Ngo Trong Hieu, a high-ranking official in Mr. Diem's Government, told UPI that Madame Nhu suffered "superficial" injuries on her forehead when she fell down a staircase while groping her way through the dense smoke in the palace after the attacking fighter planes had set the building on fire.

TECHNICAL AID FOR 'BAKHTAR AGENCY'

GERMAN OFFICIAL MEETS DR. SOHAIL

KABUL, Feb. 28.—Mr. Clavun, chief of the Technical Section of the Federal German Department of Information, held preliminary talks with Dr. Mohammad Asif Sohail, President of the Afghan Press Department yesterday morning.

Mr. Clavun has come to Afghanistan to hand over Federal German technical aid equipment for the development of 'Bakhtar News Agency' and also to talk about the possibilities of establishing a network for the transmission of news to various provinces in this country.

The meeting was also attended by Dr. Schmidt Horix, the Federal German Ambassador in Kabul, and members of certain publishing houses in Kabul.

AFGHAN PRESS

REVIEW

Continued from Page 2

their needs on a reciprocal basis and through mutual exchange. It will also help in stabilising and bringing about uniformity between prices all over the country.

Thirdly: The development of agriculture and industries, envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, needs prompt and swift movement of raw materials and machinery; these highways will contribute towards the materialisation of these aims.

Fourthly: Apart from economic considerations, the social and cultural value of these highways is also great because rapid transportation over good roads will lead to greater and closer contacts between the people; by linking rural and urban areas, these roads will not only accelerate social development, but that they will also help in the task of compiling correct facts, figures and statistics.

Cultural Pact With Yugoslavia

Documents Exchanged

KABUL, Feb. 28.—The instruments of ratification of the cultural agreement between the Royal Government of Afghanistan and the People's Republic of Yugoslavia were exchanged yesterday in Kabul by Mr. G. M. Suleiman, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Petar Ivkovic, the Ambassador of Yugoslavia at the court of Kabul.

The agreement was signed on November 2, 1960, in Belgrade by Dr. Ali Ahmad Popal, the Afghan Minister of Education, and Mr. Krste Crvenkovski, the Yugoslavia Minister of Education.

According to the provisions of this agreement the two countries will further co-operate in the fields of science, education and Press and information and also by exchanging scholarships and fellowships.

Hammarskjöld's Death Inquiry

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port to higher authorities, and themselves sent out patrols," it added.

It also seemed reasonable to accept expert evidence that a night search was unlikely to succeed at a time of the year when bush fires would be misleading. "If the commission comes to the conclusion that there was no unreasonable delay during the hours of darkness, there will remain the question whether or not the delay from first light onwards was justified."

Suggestive Glow

The statement said a "noticeable and, to say the least, suspiciously suggestive glow in the sky" was seen by the Assistant Inspector, Mr. Van Wyk, "a few minutes after seeing the D.C.-6 pass over the airport and properly reported to the police information room and to Mr. Williams."

The statement said one of the African witnesses, Mpinganjira, had spoken of two attacking aircraft, one above the D.C.-6, and the other following from the direction of the Ndola airport. "He was the first witness to make a clear and deliberate attempt to implicate a Federal Rhodesian aircraft in this attack."

The statement noted that Mpinganjira was a past president of a political party called the Malawi African Congress.

Mr. Axel Edelwam, of the Swedish Foreign office, said in a preliminary statement before Mr. Thompson's memorandum was read that it could not be stated error was responsible for the crash.

Mr. Thompson's memorandum summed up its conclusion by saying: "On the evidence available, nothing from which the Commission can establish with any degree of certainty the causes of this crash."

KABUL CINEMA: 3-30 p.m. Russian film 'WHEN THEY WERE'



19 YEARS OLD' with translation in Persian; 8 and 10-30 p.m. Indian film 'QAIDI NO. 911', starring Nanda.

PARK CINEMA: 3-30, 8, and 10 p.m. American colour picture 'BERNARDINE', starring Terry Moore and Pat Boone.

BEHZAD CINEMA: 3-30 p.m. Russian film: 'ROMAN' AND 'FRANCHISKA'. ZAINEB THEATRE: 3-30, 8 and



10-30 p.m. Indian film 'KHARI', starring Shakila.

POHANEY THEATRE: 3 p.m. Russian colour film: 'OTHELLO'.

AFGHAN RAISINS FOR THE SOVIET UNION

KABUL, Feb. 28.—The first convoy of raisin-carrying vehicles moved towards the Afghan-Soviet border ports yesterday. The contract for 10,000 tons of raisins was signed on January 13 by Mr. Sadiqi, President of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce and Mr. Larin, President of the Soviet firm of Vistork Intorg.



Government Printing Press, Kabul